2 3 4 5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE 7 CURTIS J. WALKER, 8 Case No. C17-1540-RSM Petitioner, 9 10 v. ORDER DISMISSING FEDERAL JERI BOE, HABEAS ACTION 11 Respondent. 12 13 The Court, having reviewed Petitioner's amended petition for writ of habeas corpus, 14 Respondent's answer to the petition, the Report and Recommendation of Mary Alice Theiler, 15 United States Magistrate Judge, Petitioner's objections thereto, Respondent's reply to the 16 objections, and the remaining record, hereby finds and ORDERS: 17 **(1)** The Court ADOPTS the Report and Recommendation. Judge Theiler determined 18 that Petitioner had failed to file his habeas petition within the applicable statute of limitations, and 19 recommends its dismissal. Dkt. #18 at 6. Petitioner objects to that determination, arguing that his 20 state court action was "pending" until September 29, 2017, when the court of appeals issued a 21 certificate of finality. Dkt. #21. Thus, he asserts, his habeas petition was timely filed on October 22 16, 2017. *Id.* at 2-4. In the alternative, Petitioner argues that, even if Judge Theiler was correct in 23 ORDER DISMISSING FEDERAL HABEAS ACTION - 1

calculating the statute of limitations, because he is proceeding *pro se* and his calculation of the limitations period was reasonable, the Court should accept his Petition and allow it to proceed to a determination on the merits. Dkt. #21 at 4-5. Respondent urges the Court to adopt the Report and Recommendation for the reasons discussed by Judge Theiler. Dkt. #22.

As Judge Theiler explained, it is the appellate court's denial of review and not the ministerial issuance of a certificate of finality that signals the end of collateral review. Dkt. #18 at 4 (citing *Hemmerle v. Schriro*, 495 F.3d 1069, 1077 (9th Cir. 2007) and *White v. Klitzkie*, 281 F.3d 920, 923 n.4 (9th Cir. 2002)). Likewise, Judge Theiler correctly noted that nothing further was pending in Petitioner's case after April 24, 2017, when the Washington Supreme Court Commissioner denied discretionary review. Dkt. #18 at 5. Although the certificate of finality on Petitioner's personal restraint proceeding was not issued until September 29, 2017, that does not change the fact that April 24, 2017, was the date after which nothing further was "pending" for tolling purposes. The certificate of finality was merely a ministerial notification to the parties issued by the clerk of the Court of Appeals. Accordingly, Petitioner had until July 10, 2017 to file his habeas petition. He did not do so until October 16, 2017. Therefore, his petition was untimely.

Petitioner appears to suggest that he is entitled to equitable tolling, which he characterizes as leniency, due to his *pro se* status. Dkt. #21 at 4-5. However, in order to receive equitable tolling, a petitioner must show "(1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way." *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 418 (2005). "[T]he requirement that extraordinary circumstances 'stood in his way' suggests that an external force must cause the untimeliness, rather than, as we have said, merely 'oversight, miscalculation or negligence on [the petitioner's] part, all of which would preclude application of equitable tolling." *Waldron-Ramsey v. Pacholke*, 556 F.3d 1008, 1011 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Harris v*.

HABEAS ACTION - 3